Appendix IV—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Caste.	Qualification.	Pay.	Whether on the waiting list or not.	Remarks.
28	K. Thanu Pillai	Nair	E. S. L. C.	20	Yes.	
29	K. Paramu	Ezhava	Do.	20	No.	Do.
30	M, K. Raghavan	Do.	Do.	20	Yes	
31	C. K. Bhavani	Do.	Typewriting Examination	20	No	Do.
32	Saramma Thomas	Mar Thoma Syrian	E. S. L. C.	20	No.	Do
33	K. P. Purushotaman	Ezhava	Do.	20	No.	Do.
34	V. Chellamma	Do	Do.	20	No.	Do.
35	K. Vasudevan Poti	Malayala Brahmin	Do.	20	No.	Do
36	A. Parameswaran Nair.	Nair	B. A.	20	No.	Do.
37	L. Subbammal	Vellala	Do.	25	No.	Do.
38	K. Avakkar Kunju	Muhamadan	E. S. L. C.	20	No.	Do
39	W. S. Rasalam	Nadar Xtian	B. A.	25	No	Do.

PRESIDENT : I had promised yesterday, when admitting the adjournment motion, to announce to the House the date on which it is going to be taken up for discussion. As the House is already aware, two motions have already been fixed for today and tomorrow. The earliest day to which the particular motion could be fixed for discussion is Thursday. And it is fixed accordingly. It would be taken up at 3.30 P. M. on Thursday.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET—(*contd.*)

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, I am glad that the Budget presented to the House and the Financial Secretary's speech show the influence of certain very wholesome ideas of civilised administration. A casual reference to the criticisms made in the past by non-officials, in regard to Budgets presented to legislatures from time to time, would show that the chief complaints have been that they were all as dry as the statements of accounts of an unenterprising and unimaginative businessman and that they were all lacking in any stroke of originality or statesmanship. It is my view, Sir, that the Budget now before the House surpasses the expectations of many who have been eager to see something more original and more useful than those in the past and contains certain principles highly beneficial to the State. In regard to the enunciation of the new policy about the allotment of capital expenditure as specified in para 8 of the Financial Secretary's speech, it can be taken as a sort of introduction to the various proposals enumerated thereafter. The establishment of a Board of Agriculture, the introduction of technological studies in schools, the supply of protected water to certain major municipal towns in the State and the institution of certain very important commercial concerns are all measures that the Government propose to adopt during the coming year. These are all steps with rather far-reaching results;

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and as such anything said in judgment of these proposals is bound to be rather premature. Therefore, Sir, I would deal with things that are nearer at hand, things that are expected to find fruition in the immediate future. In January last, the Dewan, probably as a sort of introduction to the proposals contained in the Financial Secretary's speech, delivered an address before a Joint Session of Legislatures. I would judge the recent achievements made by the Government on a consideration as to how far the Government were able to fulfil the promises made by the Dewan in his January address. Sir, I would certainly value that document as the first of its kind in Travancore wherein a commendable attempt was made by the Head of the Administration to carefully analyse the conditions of the people and the country from a non-official point of view and in a spirit of utmost sympathy.

The Dewan begins with a frank admission. He says that the condition of agriculturists is very precarious and that they are hardly able to get an adequate return from land for their expenditure, time and labour. And he continues that any attempt to improve the lot of the agriculturist should start with the solution of his proverbial indebtedness. Sir, that is a subject which is engaging the attention of a Committee and which forms the subject of an impending legislation. But it remains to be seen how far the results of these schemes and the labours of the Committee would prove adequate in affording sufficient relief to the agriculturists. Anyway, the Government have done whatever that was possible for them to do under the circumstances. And what remains to be done is an expeditious disposal of the work before them.

Sir, the next stage of agriculture is production. I am afraid, Sir, that it was an aspect not sufficiently emphasised by the Dewan in his address. Sir, ours is essentialy an agricultural country. A substantial percentage of the population is entirely depending upon this staple industry. Time and again it has been brought to the notice of the Government as well as the public that repeated cultivation of the soil results in a considerable decrease in the yield of land : and it has been our painful experience that the predominantly conservative instinct of our agriculturists does not allow them to easily take to modern methods of agriculture. These circumstances have grown only worse, as will be seen from certain observations made in the Census Report. "With the considerable amounts of fragmentation of land due to the operations of certain recent social legislations, any idea of modern cultivation has become practically impossible, unless the Government initiate a bold and more pronounced policy of compulsory legislation by virtue of the paternal authority vested in them. Such a move, Sir, is not repugnant to the principles of modern administration as will be seen from certain recent legislations of 1934 and 1933 passed in Germany in regard to the combinations of industrial concerns. Therefore if the Government are convinced that co-operative cultivation on an extensive scale and the application of scientific manure are indispensable for the improvement of agriculture in the State, I ask the Government to come forward boldly and take up the responsibility of interfering with the individual choice and then initiate a sort of cultivation which is thought to be the best to the country at large.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

Here, Sir, propaganda comes in. Propaganda is certainly a very useful agency. As in the case of smaller concerns, it is of immense use to Governments as well. In Travancore there is no agency at present for the purpose of disseminating useful and advanced ideas with regard to agriculture, industry and commerce Government can, I think, profitably seek the aid of non-official agencies of publicity in this land, which are only too many. There was a time when the Department of Agriculture was, under less encouraging circumstances, carrying on propaganda. Now there is absolutely no such thing done by that Department. In this connection I would ask whether it is for mere show and probably for the translation of newspaper articles that the Government are maintaining a Publicity Office in the Secretariat. It is a question, Sir, which would admit of any amount of hostile criticism. Anyway, may I suggest that an amount of propaganda work is certainly necessary for educating the masses as to modern ideas of cultivation as well. At present, the agriculturist of Travancore is left in a most helpless condition. Sir, there is another question which should be considered in this connection. One is only left to gaze with wonder at the appalling increase of the volume of import of rice and paddy and other foodstuffs into this country which still calls itself a predominantly agricultural country.

Sir, the next stage in agriculture is marketing. This is a topic which was very well dealt with by the Dewan in his address. Affording facilities for development of the marketing of produces is an important question. The finding of suitable markets for our agricultural products, the fixing of suitable standards for the qualities of goods, these are all the functions that a marketing officer is expected to attend to. Also there is the scientific distribution of articles and minimising the profits of the middle men. All these are proposals that would tend effectively to the improvement of the financial stability of agriculturists. With a view to solve this problem and in consonance with the spirit of the Imperial Scheme, Government are going in shortly to appoint certain marketing officers. Personally I am not hopeful of any tangible results that may result from this scheme, results which cannot be achieved in a simpler and less expensive way. Anyway I am inclined to give the proposal a chance. The work of these officers is, like that of the chief of their clan, the Trade Agent at Bombay, bound to come up for an amount of adverse criticism at the next Budget Session. Here again I would ask what can the poor producer do to supply the demands made on him at the instance of these officers? He is not in a position to produce in ample measures.

These are therefore the three most important aspects of the question of agriculture in Travancore, which is certainly the most important question here. First is the ability of the ryot to carry on his operations—that comes under the solution of his indebtedness. Secondly, the output of production: and thirdly, the development of the marketing facilities of agricultural products. These are the three factors that were dealt with at length by the Dewan in his address.

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It is next stated in the address that no scheme of relief is complete unless it takes note of the other problem of the economic and the industrial development of the country and the Dewan continues to say that the activities of the Government in this direction, or rather the industrial and the commercial development so far made by the Government in this direction, have not kept pace with the requirements of time. This statement, Sir, coming as it does from the Head of the Administration, will not fail to evoke the grateful appreciation of the non-official side for the frankness with which it is made.

This takes us to the most important subject of paramount consideration, namely, industry and the industrial policy so far pursued by Government and proposed to be pursued by Government in future. Sir, it is said that the chief function of the Marketing Officers will be to find out suitable markets for our agricultural products; and in this connection, I have to offer some very brief remarks. It is known to all that more than the exportation of raw products it is the conversion of our raw products into manufactured articles inside the State which will be of advantage to the State because the second process affords employment to very many who are unemployed within the State. Therefore I would request the Government to be on the look-out to see that, as far as possible, they make provisions for the conversion of our raw products into manufactured articles before they are sent out of the State. That will have a very good effect upon the solution of the problem of unemployment. When anybody speaks about commercial and industrial progress of a State, it has become the fashion to refer to the remarkable progress made by Japan. I was also tempted to refer to certain books in regard to that subject. Even at the risk of repetition, Sir, I would indulge in a comparison, because to me it appears that Japan during the time of restoration bears many points of similarity with Travancore to-day. The people of Japan were averse to the influence of modern and western ideas of commerce and industry. It was not even that. They positively abhorred such influence and they were also under a great handicap in regard to all these things. It may be a surprise to us to note that the first representative institution in Japan was started only as recently as in 1890. Even to-day it is a country which suffers from extreme insufficiency of raw materials. What did the Government of Japan do for the purpose of instilling into the people these modern ideas of industry and commerce? The Government, out of their own funds and on their own initiative, went on starting mills and factories and thereby induced rich lords to follow their lead by granting them liberal aids. In the same way, I would certainly congratulate this Government for the boldness with which they are coming out on the lines on which the Government of Japan had been carrying on this work of development. The Rubber Factory at Chackai, the Porcelain factory near Quilon—all these are schemes which certainly would be very much welcome.

One point more, Sir, about the Industries Department and I am done. The Government statistics for the year 1109 show that 157 factories were in existence in Travancore during the year 1109; but it

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

would be seen that, out of these, excepting perhaps four or five cashewnut factories of very recent origin, none is engaged in the utilisation of our raw products. Of course there are the rubber and tea factories, cent per cent. of which are European-owned. I am excluding them. The very same statistics tell us that there are in Travancore 358,000 people engaged in industry. It is a very great figure and one may be tempted to feel elated over it. But looking down we see how that figure is arrived at. 13,000 are barbers, 26,000 are toddy-drawers and 23,000 are washermen. These are people who follow their hereditary occupations, having absolutely nothing to do with the canons of modern commerce or industry. On a strict calculation, it will be found that not even five thousand people out of a population of five millions are engaged in industry. Where are we now in regard to the development of industry? The Department of Industries is completing its eighteenth or nineteenth year of existence and the state of industry is the same as it was before the department was brought into being. Therefore, Sir, judging from the painful experience, I would be excused in maintaining my own pessimistic views in spite of the glowing promises made by the Dewan in his address and also by the Financial Secretary here. Anyway, I would be very glad to learn that I am entirely wrong; but till then it is my privilege to hold this view.

Only one suggestion I have to make about the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme. The Dewan assured the House that the Department of Industries is engaged in the study of the possibilities of our resources and a survey of cottage industries is in progress. We do not hope to get very much from this study and from this survey conducted by that department. Anyway, when the Pallivasal Electric power becomes available, it will serve at best only to attract foreign capital into the State. It is a welcome feature, but where is the poor Travancorean left? He is left only to get himself engaged as a cooly under some foreign master. That should not be the case. That is all the point that Government have to bear in mind.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, I feel no hesitation in associating myself with the sentiments expressed by several of the previous speakers in congratulating the Financial Secretary and the Government on the budget presented by him to this House. It indicates a bold and praiseworthy departure from the routine which we were experiencing from year to year in the past. It is particularly necessary to refer to the laudable efforts made by the Government towards the progressive industrialisation of the State. One special feature of it that appeals to me is the proposal to establish the clay-refining and porcelain factory at Quilon. A note of warning was rightly sounded by one of the members of this House yesterday in regard to State managed pioneer industries. Outside the supply of water, light and power, the Government have to be very, very careful in launching new industries under their own control

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and management. There are several possible risks in such undertakings and the Government cannot be too vigilant in guarding themselves against them. One aspect of such risk has been emphasised by Professor Alfred Marshall in his great work "Industry and Trade". He says:

> "When a much-vaunted public enterprise has turned out badly, the resulting losses can be so distributed and buried under a mass of departmental detail that their true history cannot be unravelled without the aid of a semi-judicial enquiry. In fact, it generally remains obscure; and those who are responsible escape their just censure."

I request, Sir, that the Government really ponder over these words, profit by the history of similar ventures both in this State and elsewhere, and see that the schemes and proposals that they have adumbrated end in success.

I next propose to take up the condition of the ryot. I was rather surprised yesterday when the Financial Secretary said that the economic condition of the ryot was improving. Sir, look at this very monsoon. It has failed so completely. Are we sitting here in the usual Karkatakam session, and can the electric fans cease to work now without causing serious discomfort to us? Outside Trivandrum, where, thanks to the wise policy of the Government, we now have a system of protected water-supply, there are several parts of the State where people pine for drinking water. The plight of the agriculturist is as pitiable as ever, and he may require even greater protection at the hands of the Government next year than during the current year. There is, Sir, what is called the last straw that breaks the camel's back. The straw by itself may be very light and not heavy but since it is the *last* straw, it has got a weight of its own which has to be taken into consideration. Here I think it is not even straw, but a very heavy iron load that is on the back of the camel. The Financial Secretary for the year 1111 estimates an addition of Rs. 3½ lakhs under land revenue. I wonder how he is going to get this increase. It remains to be seen.

Some members animadverted upon the additional expenditure that was being incurred on the improvement of the capital city of the State. There is in public finance what is known as "onerous expenditure" and every citizen is bound to contribute his mite towards that expenditure. The expenditure incurred on the capital city is really expenditure by which the whole State stands to profit. Apart from that, I agree that it is necessary to improve the condition of the ryot by means of a vast and comprehensive scheme, and in that connection I have to make a proposal to submit to the Government. The sum of Rs. 70·65 lakhs which was earmarked as a sinking fund for the purchase of the Quilon-Shencotta Railway has now been diverted. Let that diversion stand. A sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs out of this amount has already been spent for other purposes. Let that sum go. There is still a balance of Rs. 60·55 lakhs. I suggest that this amount be constituted into a village improvement reserve fund, to be equitably divided among the several taluks of the State for the improvement of roads, for the widening of lanes, for the construction of culverts, for the sinking of wells

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Rao Sahib S. Parameswara Aiyar.]

and for giving other small amenities to the poor subjects of H. H. the Maha Raja living there, who have not been so far adequately cared for by the State. A committee composed of the Tahsildar, the local P. W. D. officer, a member of this House and one or two respectable non-official citizens might be constituted for each taluk. That committee could be asked to draw up a list of the works necessary in each taluk in the order of urgency and if any money sanctioned by the Government is handed over to the committee, it will be possible for it to go much further than the department itself in the matter of the execution of the works concerned.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will not the addition of a member to the committee be cumbersome and expensive ?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : I do not think so. It is the local inhabitants alone who know which works are urgent and important. Though, at a Road Board meeting in the Chief Engineer's office, various claims may be urged and conflicting voices heard, when you go to a particular taluk or to a particular village, you know that there is a consensus of opinion as to which work is important and stands in immediate need of execution.

So my suggestion is that this sum of Rs. 60 and odd lakhs be constituted into a village improvement reserve fund, and that it be spent for that purpose, distributed over a period not very extensive.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : Is it the member's opinion that the constitution of Road Boards is indispensable or necessary ?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : If my suggestion is accepted, I do not think the constitution of Road Boards will be necessary. The latter I consider only as the second-best arrangement.

There are some other items for which funds could have been provided in the budget, for instance, the provision of drinking water in coastal regions. This has been a long-standing grievance. The people of the coastal regions, particularly the fisher-folk, are unable to get good water. There are several places where water has to be carried on head-loads for a distance of one or two miles. This matter has to be immediately looked into and the needed relief afforded.

Another matter I have to stress is the proposal made by Mr. Edavanatt Padmanabha Menon to open a health unit in Shertala. Sir, if there is any taluk in the State where a health unit is necessary, it is, in my opinion, Shertala (*Hear, hear*) That is the worst taluk in point of public health. I have read accounts of the unhealthiness of Shertala recorded by travellers, and others, during the past several hundred years. Shertala has all along been awfully neglected; and at least now, something should be done in this matter for this unfortunate taluk.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): If it has been like that for several hundred years, how is it an urgent necessity? (*Laughter.*)

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Are we to go on like this till Doomsday? We are out here to do something in such matters. Otherwise what are we here for? What is the Government for? It is our duty and the duty of the Government to take immediate action in such matters.

Another item for which it is necessary to provide funds is the increase of *vaidyasalas*. I find from the Administration Report for 1109 that there were only 127 *vaidyasalas* at the time in the whole State. Considering the vast population of this country, their great faith in the Ayurvedic System of treatment, and the fact that *vaidyasalas* could be established at a comparatively small cost, I think that a substantial amount could have been additionally provided in the budget for grants-in-aid to *vaidyasalas*. Any amount allotted for this purpose will only be welcome to us. If, for any of the purposes, which I have now mentioned, the Government come forward with supplementary demands during next year, I, for one, shall be willing to support them both by voice and vote.

As regards the working of some of the departments of Government, I would submit that there is need for the Government to bestow a little more attention. In the first place, there is the Game Warden. Government have themselves given us proof beyond contradiction as to how far that appointment is necessary. He is residing in the Museum and Zoo in Trivandrum and watching the game elsewhere. What does that show? It shows that the appointment of the Game Warden is quite unnecessary. (*Hear, hear.*) The present Game Warden has been, in my opinion, very generously dealt with in the past by the Government (*Hear, hear.*)

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): Are there not wild animals in the Zoo here?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): There are: but there is a great deal of difference between the wild animals in the Zoo and the game of which he is Warden. It seems to me that the Conservator of Forests and his staff ought to be able to take care of the wild game in this country as they have been doing in the past. If necessary, one of the subordinates of the department can be got specially trained for the purpose. This sum of seven thousand and odd rupees spent on the Game Warden is—I cannot use any other word—waste.

Then comes the question of the retention of the Law College and its hostel in their present condition. Sir, I understand that the number of students in the F. L. and B. L. classes has considerably gone down, and that, consequently, in the hostel also, there are very few inmates. Why not accommodate the few students in this hostel in the Intercollegiate Hostel or somewhere else and reduce the Law College staff consistently with their present work? Government can very easily look into these details and do the needful.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Rao sahib S. Parameswara Aiyar]

Another matter about which I want to speak is the work of the Protector of Depressed Classes. He has a very high-sounding name: but what is his work? In 1109, a sum of Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Out of this amount, only Rs. 490 was spent actually by that officer. In 1110, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the same purpose; but the revised budget shows that only about Rs. 4,000 is likely to be spent. I have my own doubts as to whether even this amount will be spent. This year too, the Government have been generously pleased to see that a sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided for the amelioration of the depressed classes in the State. Sir, if any provision is made in the budget, Government should see that that amount is actually expended during the year. For the kind of work that is now being done by the Protector of Depressed Classes, it does not appear to be necessary to make any provision at all in the budget. His work should be made tangible and effective in future.

Another department to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is that of Archaeology. Sir, this department has not enough work to do. Government themselves, I see, have been giving the Superintendent of Archaeology work of one kind or another in order to justify his existence. Last year's Administration Report will show that not a single inscription was copied, apparently because there were none. Since he has no full-time work, I suggest that he may be appointed as the Director of the Museum, and Public Gardens and the work of Archaeology tacked on to it, so that some amount may be saved.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it not better to have such spare parts for emergency?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Spare parts may be purchased when necessary; there is no need to stock them.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Have not the Government given an assurance to the former Legislative Council that this department would be abolished within three years?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I do not remember.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I remind the member that he was the official member then who gave that assurance on behalf of Government?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): I do not remember that now.

PRESIDENT: You cannot probe into past history.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): In conclusion, I request the Government to see that there are no lapses or surrenders. If an allotment is made in the budget for a particular purpose, Government should see that, unless there are very unforeseen and thoroughly explicable reasons, the amount so allotted is spent in that year itself. I consider that ordinarily the surrender of funds on the part of an officer is nothing less than the surrender of his responsibilities.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I have only one word more to say, Sir, and that is about the Devaswom Fund. This fund has been progressively diminishing. In 1107, it was Rs. 14,47,944. In 1108, it was Rs. 13,97,915. In 1109, the figure dwindled to Rs. 13,89,734 and in the revised budget for 1110 to Rs. 12,62,400. There is a good deal of heart-burning in the minds of the Hindus as to how this has come about (*Hear, hear.*) I request the Government to examine the whole question thoroughly and to find out whether it is not Rs. 16 lakhs that has been specially promised for the Devaswom Fund at the time of the Devaswom Proclamation, or whether it is only a certain percentage of the land revenue. A Press Note or a G. O. may be issued in order to allay public apprehensions in this respect.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I do not propose to traverse the ground touched upon by my learned friends already. I shall confine my observations to a few points which, I think, I have a duty to stress.

The Budget Estimate presented by the Financial Secretary is lacking in originality. But his speech in introducing it strikes a distinct note of originality in the sense that he gives us, for the first time, a definite idea of the financial policy to be followed by the Government in future.

I shall now make a few observations regarding the question of recruitment to the public service. Sir, this question, along with the question of representation in the Legislature, has been primarily responsible for all the recent political turmoils in the State. The recent communal tension and the serious consequences accruing out of it are all due to the question of representation of the different communities in Government service and in the Legislature. So far as the recruitment to the public service is concerned, Government have recently issued a proceedings. It will be interesting at this stage to examine how far the recent proceedings have been successful in satisfying the clamour of certain sections of the population. The Public Service Recruitment Proceedings divide the service into three different categories. namely, (1) lower service, (2) intermediate service and (3) higher service. So far as lower service and intermediate service are concerned, I concede that certain concessions have been generously granted with a view to afford some representation to the members of the communities which have been complaining of inadequate representation. But, in regard to the higher service, the provisions contained in the proceedings are far from satisfactory. In my humble view, matters have been made worse. It is something like running from the frying pan to the fire. As regards appointments carrying Rs. 150 and above, hitherto there has been a definite principle of communal rotation, at least in certain cadres, for instance, Munsiffs. A kind of communal rotation has been followed all along in the case of the recruitment of Munsiffs, so that some of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

those inadequately represented communities, like the Ezhavas and the Muslims, were able to secure some of these appointments at least once in a way.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nelumangad*): Has not the judiciary deteriorated to some extent as a result of the recruitment of judicial officers on the principle of communal rotation?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That is not due to the principle of communal rotation. The defect lies in the selection made.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Have not the Government selected the best men available from the respective communities?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly; they may have done so in the case of certain communities.

So far as the Ezhavas are concerned, during the last four years, two Munsiffs were appointed from their community. If the Public Service G. O. is adhered to strictly, I am sure there will not be a single Munsiff recruited from the Ezhava community for a period of 6 or even 10 years to come. When I say this, I am sure some of my friends will try to cry me down as a rank communalist. But, my humble answer to them is that, belonging as I do to the Ezhava community which is labouring under various disabilities, I cannot but give expression to the feelings which come uppermost in my mind. Those who pose as idealistic nationalists are really communalists of the worst type.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether he is an elected member or a member nominated on behalf of any particular community?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The member ought to know that better.

A closely allied question is the question of representation in public bodies. Some two years ago, in the general elections to the Legislature—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know why according to the G. O. the member thinks that the men of his community will not have a chance of getting into the higher ranks of the Government service?

MR. K PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): That is self-evident. If any explanation on any of the points raised by me is needed, I would request the members to put questions at the end so that I may be able to finish my speech within the time allowed.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I rise to a point of order. When a question is put, the whole House is entitled to get an answer from the speaker. If questions are evaded like this, I am sorry to say that it is to some extent a breach of the privilege of the House.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT : It is left to the member who is in possession of the House to answer any questions or not. This is not at all a question of order. The President cannot compel any member to answer the questions put to him.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, these interruptions take up my time.

PRESIDENT : I will allow you two minutes more.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) I wish to raise a point of order. There has been a ruling by the Deputy President that a member who is able to answer questions put to him cannot avoid answering ; else he must say he is unable to answer. So what I wish to know is whether a member who is in possession of the House need yield to the House only as a matter of courtesy and whether no member can ask another member a question as of right.

PRESIDENT : The President cannot compel a member to answer.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) ; Sir, I was at the question of representation to legislative bodies. During the last general election, there was a strong agitation carried on by a section of the Ezhavas, Christians and Muslims which went by the name of "abstention". Even after the elections were over and the two Houses were formed, that agitation continued under a different name. In fact, the agitation continues even now. There is evidence of that.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : One question. May I ask whether that agitation is due to the absence of employment for the educated people ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : To some extent it is due to the fact that adequate representation is not given to these communities. Primarily, it is due to the fact that they have not got chances of sending up proper representatives to these bodies. So far as I can see, this House is absolutely helpless, and these people can only look up to you, Sir, for some bold step to solve this troublesome problem.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum Urban*) : I rise to a point of order. Can a member appeal to the Dewan personally when he is the President of this House ?

PRESIDENT : The Dewan in non-existent.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, I will pass on to the question of standardisation of salaries. The standardisation scheme was instituted primarily with a view to effect retrenchment. How far that scheme has been able to effect retrenchment has been disclosed by an interpellation answered yesterday. The Financial Secretary admitted candidly that no retrenchment has been effected. In the ordinary course of things, it will take at least 15 years for that scheme to have full effect. What is the good to the country at present by effecting retrenchment 15 years hence ? The question we want to consider is whether there is any means of effecting retrenchment now.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

The Government ought to devise some scheme by which a substantial retrenchment can be effected. This standardisation scheme has given rise to very bad discontent among the subordinates of the various departments. Sub-Registrars, Inspectors of Police and Excise, and graduate teachers are some who are hardest hit. According to this scheme, it will take 30 years for a graduate teacher to reach his maximum of Rs. 175. For a Police Inspector to reach the maximum, it will take sixty years. By that time he will be dead and buried. In order to avoid all this discontent and to give proper encouragement to the officers, I would submit that this standardisation scheme may be wiped off at the earliest possible moment and some other suitable method devised. A general cut in salary may be made and at the same time liberal scales and annual increments may be given to all officers. The number of appointments should also be reduced in certain departments. I would also urge upon the attention of Government to give up the mania of creating offices for the sake of providing places for favoured individuals and pensioned officers.

Lastly, I would speak a few words about the question of depressed classes. That is a burning question at this time. The problem of depressed classes has been a stumbling block to the political emancipation of India. So much so, it has attracted the attention of all leading men in British India and Indian States. The Harijan uplift movement started by Mahatma Gandhi has spread far and wide. Fortunately for Travancore, the Harijan Sevaka Sangham has started a branc of its own in this country and is doing meritorious service to the cause of humanity under the leadership of a distinguished member of this House, *viz.*, my esteemed friend Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai assisted by his able lieutnant Mr. G. Ramachandran, a noble product of Viswa Bharati. We are glad that certain provisions have been included for the amelioration of the depressed classes in the Co-operative Enquiry Committee Report. The report pleads that the Protector of the Depressed Classes should be given greater powers and his status should be raised. At the same time, I must say that it is self-contradictory to note that the report says that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be made Protector of the Depressed Classes. Sir, this is a time when Provincial Governments in British India and State Governments are specialising in this branch of state-craft. My opinion is that this particular provision in the report is a policy not only of stagnation but of retrogression.

Sir, in the fervent hope that you will take suitable action without delay to alleviate all troubles and turmoils in the State I resume my seat.

The House adjourned for lunch at 12-55 P. M.

The Assembly reassembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the chair.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai took the oath and signed the rolls.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറിൽ, പല പുതനപദ്ധതികളും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾചെയ്യുകാണുന്നതിൽ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തമസമ്പത്തായ അധഃകൃതരെ സഹായിക്കാനുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടി വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നുകാണുന്നതു ശോചനീയംതന്നെ. ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന രൂപാ പതിനായിരംമാത്രമാണ്. രണ്ടുകൊല്ലമായിട്ട് അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ബഡ്ജറിൽ ചേർത്തിരുന്ന തുകയിൽ ഒരംശംപോലും ചിലവാക്കീട്ടില്ലെന്ന് എന്റെ ഒരു മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രതിവാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഈ വസ്തുത ഗവണ്മെൻറും അറിയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ചിലവാക്കാത്തതിനു കാരണം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ട അനുമതി കൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നും യഥാവസരം പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട ഉത്തരവുകൾ കൊടുത്തിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ആ പണം മുഴുവനും അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ചിലവിടുമായിരുന്നുവെന്നും ആ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഈ സഭയെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകൻ യഥാവസരം അധഃകൃതർക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ചിലവിടേണ്ടതിനു പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പണം അനുവദിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. അതിനുള്ള അറിവോ സാമർത്ഥ്യമോ കർമ്മകുശലതയോ സംരക്ഷകന് ഇല്ലാതെ പോയതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറനുമതി ലഭിക്കാഞ്ഞതെന്നുള്ളതിനു തർക്കമില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭമില്ലാത്ത ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ അല്പതാപംകാണിക്കാതെ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും അധഃകൃതർക്കു നഷ്ടമുണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കാത്തവിധത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചു ബഡ്ജറിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കായി ചേർക്കുന്ന പണം മുഴുവനും ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാട് ചെയ്യണം. കോഓപ്പറേറ്റീവു രജിസ്ട്രാർ, സാധുജനപരിപാലനസംഘം സെക്രട്ടറി ശ്രീമാൻ അയ്യൻകാളി, ടി. ടി. കേശവശാസ്ത്രി എം. എൽ. എ. സാംബവ സംഘം സെക്രട്ടറി പി. ഡാനിയൽ, ചേരമർമഹാജനസംഘം വൈസ്പ്രസിഡൻറ് മി. എം. ടി. ആശീർവാദം, എൻ. ജോൺ ജോസഫ് എം. എൽ. എ., എന്നിവരടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചു ഈയ്യാണ്ടു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ₹ 0,0 0 0 രൂപാ ചിലവിടുന്നതിനു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറു കമ്മീഷനെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിലെ ഉദ്യോഗം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയും ചെയ്തു കാണുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതരിൽ ഒരു വലിയവിഭാഗത്തെ കേവലം അവഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു സർക്കുലർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നുള്ളതു സങ്കടസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മതപരമായ ഏതോചിലവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി വച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സു ജനതതി മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ സൌജന്യങ്ങൾക്ക് അനർഹന്മാരാണെന്നു വരുന്നതു വലിയ കഷ്ടമാണ്. അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കമ്മറിറിചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥ ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ താണവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു റൊട്ടേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗംകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ കഥ തീരെ വിസ്മരിച്ചുകളഞ്ഞു. ഈ കണക്കിനുവളരെ കാലത്തേക്ക് അധഃകൃതരായക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കയില്ല എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു മുൻഗണനകൊടുത്തു് അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ പേരിൽ ഉദ്യോഗവ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): ക്രസ്ത്യാനികളുടെയിടയിൽ അധഃകൃതരുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : ഉണ്ടു്. ഉയർന്നഹിന്ദുക്കൾ അധഃകൃതരെ എങ്ങനെപരിഗണിക്കുന്നുവോ അതുപോലെ ക്രസ്തുമതത്തിലേക്കു പരിവർത്തനംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃതരെ സവർണ്ണക്രസ്ത്യാനികളും പരിഗണിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): ഗവണ്മെൻറ ങ്ങിനെയാണോ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അങ്ങിനെ പരിഗണിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറുത്തരവുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നയം മാറിക്കാണുന്നു.

. അക്കിംഗ്ഡ്കാരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെപരിഗണിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായി വെളിയിൽനിൽക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഇനി ഒരു ൨൫ കൊല്ലത്തിനകം സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആക്ടിംഗുകാരുടെ അവകാശത്തെനോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ വലിയശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു ഒരു പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ്കമ്മീഷണരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): കുസ്തുകാരികളിൽ അധഃകൃതരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഭൂരിപക്ഷം കുസ്തുകാരികൾക്കും വിരോധമല്ലേ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സനാതനമതമായ ഹിന്ദുമതത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതരുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ഹിന്ദുവിനു വെറുപ്പുതോന്നുമെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ കുസ്തുകാരികളിൽ അധഃകൃതരുണ്ടെന്നുപറയുന്നതു് ആ മതാനുയായികൾക്കു ദുസ്സഹമായിതോന്നുകയുള്ളു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : മെമ്പർ കുസ്തുകാരികളേപ്പറ്റിയാണുചോദിച്ചതു്. അതിനു സമാധാനമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽമതി.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കുസ്തുമതത്തിലെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കു അധഃകൃതകുസ്തുകാരികളുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ ഒരുവ്യത്യാസമില്ല.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla*) മെമ്പർ തത്പരമായ കുസ്തുമതത്തിൽ പെട്ടയാളാണോ ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): കുസ്തുമതത്തിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥതത്പരമനുസരിച്ചു ഇവിടത്തെ കുസ്തുസഭകൾ പ്രവർത്തിക്കയോ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്താൻ യത്നിക്കയോ ചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു തത്പരരായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കയും ജീവിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു സഭയിൽ ചേരാൻ ഇനിയും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഒരുക്രൂരം കുസ്തുകാരികളെ അധഃസ്ഥിതരാണെന്നു പരിഗണിച്ചുവല്ല ആനുകൂല്യവും നൽകുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ മറുകുസ്തുകാരികൾക്കു അതിൽ വല്ല പ്രതിഷേധസ്വരവുമുള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാമോ ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അറിയാം മതാദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരായ ആളുകളൊക്കെയും അധഃകൃതകുസ്തുകാരികളെ പ്രത്യേകമായി തിരിച്ചു് അവക്കുവേണ്ടസൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പ്രതിനിധികളായിവരുന്ന കുസ്തുകാരികളിൽ ചിലർക്കു് അതിൽവലിയവിസമ്മതമുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവക്കില്ലാത്ത മതാദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കോ മറുള്ളവക്കോ വിസമ്മതമില്ല.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum Rural*) : നാട്ടിൽ പ്രബലന്മാരായ ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾ ഈ വേർതിരിപ്പിനെ വിരോധികളാ അനുകൂലികളോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും അനുകൂലികളാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : പ്രബലന്മാരായ ക്രസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എങ്ങിനെയിരുന്നാലും അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടഅവകാശം കിട്ടണമെന്നാണ് മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികളെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ച് അവർ അർഹരാകുന്നിടത്തോളം സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ അവർക്കു പ്രാഥമ്യം നൽകണം.

നിലയിൽ ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വന്നതു സവർണ്ണക്രസ്ത്യാനികളല്ലേ ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I disallow that question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : പള്ളിയിൽ സവർണ്ണക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും അധകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം സ്ഥലങ്ങളുണ്ടോ ?

MR. N JOHN JOEPH (*Nominated*): ഉണ്ട്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT That does not arise becauses' Mr. Joseph is asking for recognition of depressed class Christian claims in the public service; and what relates to separate churches is irrelevant.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) A word of explanation, Sir. I heard Mr. Joseph say that, in churches, the depressed classChristians are set apart for purposes of worship differently from non-depressed class Christians.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : All right.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): പൊതുരതപത്തിന്റെ മാനദണ്ഡം ഭൂസ്വത്താണ്. ഭൂസ്വത്തില്ലാത്ത സമുദായം എക്കാലത്തും ഭൂസ്വത്തുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അടിമകളായി വർത്തിക്കാനേ നിവർത്തിയുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ട് അധഃകൃതർക്കു സൌജന്യനിരക്കിൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാൻ ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമി എത്രയുംവേഗത്തിൽ വേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ ഒരു സ്പെഷ്യൽഓഫീസറെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറുപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട നടപടി നടത്തണം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): ഒരധഃകൃതൻ ക്രസ്ത്യാനിയായാൽ അയാൾ എത്രതലമുറ അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനിയായിരിക്കും?

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MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ അധഃകൃതക്രൈസ്തവർക്കു ലോകത്തിന്റെ അവസാനംവരെ ഈ നിലയിലിരിക്കാനേ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അനുഭവം ഞങ്ങളെ ഒരടിപോലും മുന്നോട്ടു വിട്ടുനില്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): അധഃകൃതക്രൈസ്തവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി തിരിച്ചു അവർക്കു സംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായ ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്താൽ അതനുസരിച്ചു അവരിൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ ഭാഗം ഇതരക്രൈസ്തവർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു സമ്മതമാണോ?

MR N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ആർക്കെങ്കിലും കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വിരോധമില്ല.

അധഃകൃതർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിരുന്ന നല്ല സ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഇതരസമുദായക്കാർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. അതിനാൽ ഇനി മേലാലെങ്കിലും നല്ല സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അതിനുപകരം തിരിച്ചിട്ടു് അധഃകൃതർക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. റവന്യൂഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഭൂമി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ധാരാളം കൃത്രിമം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഇതിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെത്തന്നെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണു്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവണ്മെന്റു യാതൊരു പ്രത്യേകവ്യവസ്ഥയും ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഹൽത്തുയൂണിറ്റും മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുമാക്കെയുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അവയൊന്നുംതന്നെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു പര്യാപ്തങ്ങളായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആശുപത്രികളിൽ അവർക്കായി അകലെ പ്രത്യേകമുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഷെഡ്ഡുകളിൽ താമസിപ്പിച്ചു ചികിത്സിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അവിടെയും അവർക്കു സ്ഥലം മതിയാകുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതരിൽ അധികംപേരേയും ആശുപത്രികളിൽ എടുത്തു ചികിത്സിക്കാതെ ഡാക്ടറന്മാർ മരുന്നുംകൊടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞയച്ചുകളകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. മറ്റുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ളതും രോഗഹേതുകങ്ങളായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുമായ അധഃകൃതരെ മറ്റുള്ളവരോടൊപ്പംതന്നെ കരുണാപുരസ്സരം ശുശ്രൂഷിക്കുന്നതിനും മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ശ്രദ്ധചെതി

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പ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യക്ഷേമനിദാനമായ ആരോഗ്യപരിപാലനത്തിൽ, വിശിഷ്യ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തിൽ, ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതൽ പതിയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അധഃകൃതരുടെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ നിലയേയും സാമൂഹ്യമായ നിലയേയും ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു പ്രയോജനമായ മറ്റൊരു സ്ഥാപനം പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങളാണു്. ഇതിന്റെ ഫലം അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ ഭിന്നിപ്പു് വർദ്ധിച്ചതല്ലാതെ യാതൊരു സഹായവും അവർക്കുണ്ടാക്കീട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ സംഘങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യേകം തിരിച്ചു രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ കീഴിലാക്കി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നപ്രകാരം അവരിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ സെക്രട്ടറിമാരേയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരേയും നിയമിക്കണം. ഇങ്ങനെചെയ്തു സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മറ്റുള്ളവരോടൊപ്പം അവരെ ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I wish to thank the Dewan for increasing the number of days allowed for the general discussion of the budget. I should like to thank the Government also for rearranging the demands for grants according to the suggestion made by some of us in order to enable us to reach certain demands which we were not able to reach at the previous sessions of the House.

The budget presented this time by the Financial Secretary is in a way different from the budgets which were presented to this House on previous occasions. We have asked the Financial Secretary on previous occasions to be bold enough to introduce a deficit budget wherever necessity demands the same. He has shown that he is willing to do that. We have suggested that the Government should utilise the reserves obtained from the current revenues only for nation-building activities and for increasing the social amenities of the country. The Financial Secretary throws a hint that the Government are going to carry on capital works by means of borrowed capital. In these matters, the Financial Secretary has shown an inclination to vary from the usual rule.

Sir, we are persons who could be very easily pleased even with small mercies. That is the reason why the Financial Secretary was able to hear a few words of praise from some of the members on this side of the House. But when this House has asked the Financial Secretary to introduce a deficit budget when necessity demands, he must have understood the reasons that have prompted the members of the House in urging that. What this House has stated is that the Financial Secretary should not complain that he is unable to lighten the burden of taxation on the poor people, on the subjects of the country, on the ground that in such a case a deficit budget has to

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be introduced. He should not stint expenditure on nation-building activities on the ground that it would result in a deficit budget.

If he had framed this deficit budget on these grounds, then I could have appreciated it. But we find that every attempt is made by the Goverment to realise all possible taxes from the people of the country. The situation in the country is serious. The economic depression is being aggravated and there is a cry throughout the country for reduction in land tax. Now what is the result? Government have been able to earn an amount of Rs. one lakh by the sale of properties a day after the publication of the notice of such sales in the Government Gazette. Next year the Financial Secretary expects to get something more by way of arrears of tax. The revenue that he expects for the next year is a higher amount. Does this show that the Government feel for the people of the country? Is it an attempt to reduce the taxes that has necessitated this deficit budget? Last year a token motion was passed by this Assembly for the reduction of school fees. The budget figures for the next year show that the Government expect about a lakh of of rupees more by way of fees collection from schools of the State. That shows that they intend to resort to the old rate. What does this show? Is this not an attempt made by the Financial Secretary to the Government to get as much money as possible from the citizens of the land without caring for their welfare? Is it because the Financial Secretary has under-estimated the income that he was compelled to introduce this deficit budget? No. As referred to by some of the former speakers, the Financial Secretary expects the same income from the Law College by way of fees as last year. Are they going to increase the fees, I wonder. Even though the number of students in the College has declined, he expects the same income from there. The Financial Secretary also expects to realise the same amount by sale of court fee stamps next year also. By the recent Jenmi Kudiyan settlement, the number of cases has decreased and we cannot expect any more income from that source. Both by over-estimated and by insisting upon heavy and oppressing taxation, he hopes to realise a revenue of Rs. 242 lakhs next year.

When we come to the expenditure side, the Financial Secretary takes credit and says that the expenditure has been under the careful scrutiny of the Government and the Finance Committee. Sir, if this scrutiny of the expenditure side by the Finance Committee had resulted in any substantial retrenchment, I could have appreciated that. The Finance Committee had suggested that, by a reasonable retrenchment, Government could save about about Rs. 80,000 in the next year. That Committee has passed certain resolutions with the concurrence of the Government members that certain new posts need not be continued. Next year, more than 160 new posts are to be created. The Committee suggested that four or five of such posts are unnecessary and Government accepted it. Now what is the result? They have again introduced it in the budget. I could have understood it if they had opposed it in the Finance Committee. The advantage has not been taken by Government.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I wish to know from Mr. Asan whether an authorised report on the proceedings of the Finance Committee is published and whether this information is made available in it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It must be published. They have published a press note

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Is it stated in it that all Government officers accepted it?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): In Travancore it takes about an year to publish the official proceedings. But it may be taken from me that all that I say here are facts.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am not concerned with that fact. There is a report. Is this information avilable in the report?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It has not yet seen the light of day I may say once more that the Chair may take it for granted that whatever I am saying here are facts.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Chair is not concerned with all that. There is one or more important things. There are certain facts which may be mentioned in this House and others which cannot be permitted. So that the Chair was interested in knowing from the member whether these details of the discussion in the Finance Committee find a place in the report. That report, it is admitted, has not seen the light of day. Therefore I rule that information of this kind as to who opposed or who accepted a view is not allowable and I would affirm to the ruling given yesterday.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes, Sir. Yesterday my friend Mr. S. Padmanabha Menon was complaining about the attitude of his colleagues in the Finance Committee in opposing the proposal for the Health Unit. My friend, who claimed that he has infinite patience, could have waited for the proceedings of the Finance Committee to ascertain what all took place there. I may inform this House that the non-official members of the Finance Committee as a whole pleaded to the best of their ability for giving as many amenities as possible to the people of Shertala. [Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon (*Hear, hear*).] That is what they pleaded for and I am sure even my friend Mr. Padmanabha Menon would not have pleaded more effectively. That is what happened there. I am talking only of the conclusions of the Finance Committee. It was suggested by a majority—I do not mention the names—that the Trade Agent at Bombay, the Sales Depot at Trivandrum and the post of the Game Warden—should be abolished and savings effected.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): By majority, does he mean the majority of the whole body?

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes. None of these has been accepted by the Government. I am bringing these facts to show that the Government have not reduced the expenditure to the possible extent. If it is after reducing the available expenditure and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

providing for the nation-building activities that this deficit budget is introduced, it would have been welcomed. Otherwise the deficit budget is not justifiable.

Another feature in the present budget is that Government are launching into some industrial schemes. I welcome that. There is a suggestion by one of the members of the House, and a booklet was circulated in this House, that there is a possibility of the Idikki waterfalls being utilised for generation of electric power. If this suggestion is likely to end in economic success, I hope that it will receive the consideration of Government.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Where is this Idikki?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): It is in Todupuzha. More information about it may be obtained from the Todupuzha member.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Was that proposal brought before the Finance Committee?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): No. In the attempt to industrialise the country, this scheme also may be considered. That is all what I mean.

With regard to the assets and liabilities, the Financial Secretary has not explained what the position of Government will be. We find that, at the close of 1111, the amounts under Government Account stand at about Rs. 90 lakhs while the investment in the Savings Bank Account is Rs. 175 lakhs. Even the Devadhar Committee Report, which was discussed here, says that Co-operative Societies must maintain a certain proportion of the deposits in order to enable them to discharge the obligations. An amount of Rs. 175 lakhs falls under Savings Banks Account of the Government. I would like to inform this House that even Rs. 90 lakhs is arrived at by the Financial Secretary by a piece of financial jugglery. Up till 1109, the investment upon reproductive works was not included in the assets column. But from the close of 1109 we find that investments for the Trivandrum Electric Scheme, the Quilon Electric Scheme, etc., are included in the assets column. Probably in the next year, the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway line and the Kodayar Project fetching a lakh of rupees by way of taxes, also may be included in the assets column showing that the Government accounts stand high. I think Government will have to mortgage these capital works if the depositors demand the money to pay them off. The amount under Government accounts at the close of 1111 comes to Rs. 90 lakhs. But for the fact that the variation was effected at the close of 1109, the Government account would have stood at practically Rs. 10 lakhs. The Financial Secretary has attempted to show that the financial condition is sound and we have got Rs. 90 lakhs in the accounts. He has very cleverly avoided an explanation of this account by saying that the time is up. What I am submitting is that things are not as safe as they appear or as they are represented to be by the Financial Secretary. The Government should take stock of the whole situation.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

I fully concur with what was stated by Mr. Paremesvara Aiyar that the Rs. 60 lakhs that was diverted from the Quilon-Shencotta Railway Sinking Fund and which the Financial Secretary hints in his speech to be used only for increasing the social amenities and nation-building activities may be earmarked for rural uplift. That is what he has suggested. That is a thing which could be understood. That amount should be used for amenities and nation-building activities and should not go to swell the reserves of the State. The suggestion made by Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar deserves consideration at the hands of the Government.

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*) Sir, the most outstanding feature of the budget for 1111 is that it is the first in several years advocating a deficit budget. True that the budget is not balanced because of certain extraordinary and non-recurring items and a deficiency in income which we hope would be temporary in character. Yet it may have been possible to accommodate these items within our dwindling income by cutting out some expenditure which, though desirable, may yet be considered to be luxuries which may be postponed to better times. In the next year, the Government propose to spend about 18 lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the town of Trivandrum alone. However desirable this huge expenditure may be, it should have been possible to leave a third of this expenditure out and to show a balanced budget.

Though the capital belongs to the whole of Travancore and so expenditure on it may be looked upon as national expenditure, we fear that the mofussil will have to complain, when such a disproportionate amount is spent in beautifying the capital and for providing within it some of the amenities of life. Though Rs. 25 lakhs is to be spent on providing protected water supplies in Alleppey, Shencotta and Nagercoil, we understand that, it is to be only in the nature of an advance, whreas the expenditure on Trivandrum appears to be dead capital.

In rural parts, people experienced severe hardship during the recent drought for want of water to bathe and to drink. If that be the lot of men, why speak of the misery of the animals and plants? New wells must be sunk in the rural parts.

In this connection I may refer to another fact observed in the budget. The Financial Secretary expects an increase of Rs. 3½ lakhs under land revenue for 1111. But, Sir, what is the condition of the poor ryots? The monsoon has failed us again with the result that the crops have failed this season too. Such complete failure of crops can be prevented at least in South Travancore, if Government would consider the Chittar Scheme that has been represented to Government. If a sum of two or three lakhs is spent thus on the development of the Kodayar Project, more water can be stored up and crops may be saved.

Again, the Government is embarking upon a number of industrial and commercial ventures. It is unfortunate that the history of Government enterprise in such matters in this State is not cheerful reading.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

The financial position of the Sugar Factory and the Sales Depot has not been satisfactory. Now, the Rubber Factory has been started at a time, when, as we read in the papers, a huge concern is being started in Bombay to meet the needs of all India. I hope Government will consider this fact as well.

Just a few words about the Medical Department. We are glad to learn that, in that department, specialists will be formed into a separate cadre; but we hope some provision would be made for their touring so that their services may be available in the mofussil.

The Tuberculosis Hospital is a necessity but the site chosen in Nagercoil is calculated to be dangerous to the growing town. When there are very many good sites, why pitch upon a growing town? Unoccupied land near Aramboly will be better. Expert opinion is that there is a place, called Muppandal in Tamil, near Aramboly, a mile off the main road that leads to Aramboly. I hope Government will consider this matter seriously before they spend any money on the proposed scheme at the intended site.

With these few remarks, I resume my seat.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Sir, while listening to the various speeches in this House, I was feeling really envious of our new Financial Secretary. That his very maiden budget speech should bring down on him such a shower of congratulations is indeed an achievement. Lest I might appear less courteous than my friends, I think I ought to begin by offering my congratulations to him on various points. As many members have already pointed out, it is very much gratifying to note that the Government have made a change in their financial policy, a thing for which the Financial Secretary deserves hearty congratulations. It is a happy thing that Government have at length realised that the accumulated surpluses have to be spent for the purpose of supplying social amenities and for nation-building activities and that the schemes that are calculated to benefit posterity also should be carried out by borrowed capital.

I have to congratulate the Financial Secretary on a much simpler thing and that is in making a change in the nature of the budget speech itself. There is a very common type of arithmetical exercise given in the lowest classes, namely, to write down numbers in the form of words. While hearing or reading the orthodox budget speeches of our Financial Secretaries, I have been reminded of this. For they used to be mere verbal summaries of the numerical budget, seasoned here and there with sweet assurances and an equal number of disappointing mis-statements. But this year the Financial Secretary has attempted to escape from this groove and in his speech he has tried to explain to us the constructive and creative financial policy underlying the budget.

Yet a third point for which I would offer my congratulations is that he has prepared and presented to us a deficit budget. A surplus budget in these days of killing economic depression is what I would call a heartless budget. Only a Government that is absolutely callous towards the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

difficulties and sufferings of the people will have the courage to blandish a surplus budget in the face of a starving population. The Financial Secretary deserves our thanks for showing that there is such a thing as a heart in the big body of a Government. But lest I exhaust the learned Secretary, and myself also, by this volley of congratulations, I think I ought to add, ere it is too late, that, in spite of the various innovations and improvements, I have my own very serious doubts as to whether the financial activities of the Government for the next year, as promised by this budget, are calculated to materially progress the prosperity of the country or to effectively ameliorate the tragic plight of the people.

First of all, I seriously doubt whether the Government are quite earnest in what they say about the change of policy. Even if there has been a change of policy, I do not think that it is due to any real advance in their financial sense; I would rather attribute it to a very painful realisation on the part of the Government that their accumulated surpluses are fast dwindling. Even so, I would not have grudged them the full credit for their change of policy, if they had made a real change. But that is what they have not done. This change was avowed only this year. But even one year ago, Government transferred a few items like the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Rubber Factory from under capital expenditure and placed them under a new sub-heading under Debt Heads. Now the change in policy has been enunciated; but simultaneously with the enunciation of this policy, I find that they have set apart Rs. 3 lakhs from the capital for the Clay-refining and Porcelain Industry. I sincerely ask the Secretary if we are to believe what he has said or what he has done.

Another commendable thing that the Secretary has done is, as I said above, the presentation of a deficit budget. But the Secretary seems to be terribly nervous of the whole fact and he tries to explain away the deficit. When a person tries to offer an apology for doing something really good, the whole thing looks suspicious. Now, the Secretary says that this year has been an exceptionally unfortunate year and that this deficit has been due to the setting apart of Rs. 10·75 lakhs of rupees to meet a few non-recurring items of expenditure. He assures us that, in the absence of that fact, this year's transactions would have ended in a surplus of 4 lakhs of rupees. If there is not any scientific objection, I would like to examine the same point from another angle. You will find in the receipts column an increase of Rs. 9,24,000 above the budget estimate, and Rs. 8,73,000 above the revised estimate, for 1110. Therefore if the expenses were kept at a level with at least the revised estimate for 1110, there would have been a surplus of Rs. 9,20,000. Even allowing for the exceptional expenditure the deficit would have been only Rs. 1,05,000. Thus if there has been no such increase in the expected receipts, the budget would have ended not with a surplus of 4 lakhs but with a deficit of 4 lakhs; and with this exceptional expenditure, the deficit would have been 15 lakhs. But the Secretary has quite conveniently forgotten to tell us anything about this expected increase in

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

receipts for the reason that he wanted to conveniently ignore the increase in expenditure. For the fact is that the expenditure has risen by Rs. 16,50,000 over and above the budget estimate for last year. Even deducting the sum of Rs. 10,75,000, you find an increase of Rs. 5·45 lakhs, that is, an amount approximately equal to the total expenditure for the General Administration of Travancore.

As I remarked above, this liberal and open-handed allotment is a consoling thing at first sight. But a closer study of the details will reveal the fact that there is not much to be happy over it, for almost every pie of this five lakhs and odd rupees goes to meet the terribly swelling administrative expenditure of the Government and the sweet social amenities and nation-building activities exist only in the budget speech. What is worse, many of the items are disappointingly deceptive. Under education budget, I find an increase of Rs. 50,000, or rather adding to it the sum saved by the change in the person of the Director, an increase of Rs. 73,000. One would expect that our Government are about to do something really gracious. But after studying the whole budget, I found that the only change brought about is a few rearrangements. Again when one finds an increase of Rs. 45,000 under the Medical Department and finds it under the sub-heading hospitals, the natural expectation is that some new hospitals would come into existence. But this money is not for creating any new hospital but for creating a new cadre. The most deceptive of all is the increase Rs. 50,000 on the Scientific and Miscellanious Departments. When I found this increase, I innocently believed that Travancore is going to have something abnormally scientific. But on going through the detailed budget, the most scientific thing that I found there was the Public Service Commissioner. Thus, Sir, most of these items of increase in expenditure have not been for any nation-building activities, but for meeting the naturally swelling administrative expenditure of the Government.

When I said that, if it had not been for an increase of 8·73 lakhs in receipts, there would have been a deficit of 15 lakhs, I did not say the whole thing for I should have also added that the increase is a very precious thing. The receipts in land revenue fell by 3 lakhs last year and the economic depression has not in any way abated, but the Secretary, not only fears no fall this year but he expects an increase of Rs. 25,000 over even the budget estimate for 1110. So also under customs, under commercial heads and Civil Administration, though all these show falls in revenue, the Financial Secretary expects increases. The receipt columns in the budget are seriously suffering from a dangerous attack of optimism and I consider this as nothing but a desperate attempt on the part of Government to escape from a threateningly huge deficit. In short, while we have to congratulate and thank the heart that lies behind the budget, very little praise is due to the head that framed it. The Secretary is dangerously hopeful and his budget that is before us is a sort of challenge thrown on the face of the advancing economic depression.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. MENATHERI N. KESAVA PANICKAR (*Nominated*): Sir, before proceeding to pass any remarks on the budget, I wish to make a few observations on the policy that has been adopted by Government last year and continued this year regarding the Sinking Fund of the Quilon-Shencotta Railway. The Sinking Fund which was created in 1912 had accumulated towards the close of 1108 to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs. As per agreement with the Secretary of States for India, the undertaking on the part of Government of Travancore was that they would take over the Railway in 1945 at a cost of Rs. 138 lakhs, the capital cost of construction, and at the same time they would re-coup the British Government any loss which might result in the working thereof. Sir, now the Sinking Fund has been transferred to the Government reserve, and the chance of taking over the railway is gone for ever. We had at our disposal about 70 lakhs of rupees and we had yet to find only another 70 lakhs to purchase the railway. So practically half the Quilon-Shencotta line became the property of the Travancore Government. Since the accumulated fund of 70 lakhs is distributed to meet expenditure on other items and is thus spent, where is the chance of taking this railway? Moreover we are at a liability now to pay to the Company any loss which they are sustaining. Thus by the present arrangement we are losers. Sir, this frame of mind on the part of our Government does not indicate any sound financial policy; but it simply shows the instability of the finances of the State. With regard to the Government Reserve Fund, the Financial Secretary himself in his speech states:—

> "It is an admitted canon of financial policy that the amounts taken from the tax-payer and held in reserve should be given back to him in the shape of social amenities or nation-building activities, and are not utilized wholly for capital undertakings whether remunerative or otherwise".

Even if the capital undertakings are remunerative, the reserve funds are not to be utilised for them. This principle is accepted by the Financial Secretary. Now what was the necessity the Government felt for transferring the Sinking Fund to the reserve and then to the credit balance? According to me, it amounts to a sale of a portion of our territory adjoining the State of Cochin to Cochin State and to a use of the proceeds for ordinary purposes This year what is done is to amalgamate this fund with the credit balance of Government. Last year in the budget for 1110 this amount has been transferred to the reserve fund and it is distributed as follows:—

> "The accumulated Railway Sinking Fund balance of Bh. Rs. 69·43 lakhs has accordingly been utilised in the following manner:—
>
> (i) Bh. Rs. 5 lakhs has been set apart to form the nucleus of an Irrigation Reserve Fund.
>
> (ii) Bh. Rs. 4·95 lakhs has been added on to the Debenture Loan Sinking Fund so that the fund balance may be raised to Bh. Rs. 14·49 lakhs which is the aggregate amount of the loan raised in connection with the construction of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum. This will enable the Government to discharge the debt in full immediately, instead of waiting till 1941, provided the investors are prepared to surrender the securities to Government and receive payment at par.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

(iii) The balance of Bh Rs. 59·48 lakhs has been set apart to form a General Reserve Fund to be drawn upon, in case of absolute necessity, for financing the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme".

The present policy of Government in this respect does not show any sound financial credit. With these few remarks I wish to pass on to the budget.

The budget to my mind is an index of the financial policy and administrative measures that are going to be adopted by the Government. Viewing it in that light, the present budget shows a policy of industrialisation of the State and for that, of course, the Government and the Financial Secretary deserve to be congratulated. The industrialising of a State requires expenditure and Government have set apart funds for the same. The redeeming features that are found in the budget which deserve congratulation are the following:—

The first is the bold policy adopted by Government in floating loans for capital undertakings so that such undertakings are hereafter to be conducted by floating of loans and not from reserves of Government. The members of this House have time and again impressed on the Government the necessity of this and Government have now accepted the same. The second feature which deserves congratulation is that the attention of Government has been concentrated even on minute details of industrialisation of the country as is seen from the attempt of Government to substitute teak poles for iron ones for the transmission of electric current and to make the *eeta* which is found in abundance in our forests to yield profits when it is manufactured into paper. These are matters which show that Government have adopted a policy of industrialisation of the country. Yet another feature of the budget which deserves congratulation is the introduction of a course of technological studies in the S. M. V. School. If that is extended to other centers also, I think that would give some help to remedy the evil of unemployment. Other things which deserve congratulation are the opening of a tuberculosis sanatorium, the placing of Fisheries Department under a separate technically qualified officer and the purchase of machinery for the Rubber Factory on compensation basis.

The significant omission on the part of the Financial Secretary to mention anything in the budget about the present economic depression, coupled with his anticipation of Rs. 3 lakhs increase from the land revenue next year, leads one to think that the policy adopted by the Government with regard to the tax-payers of the State is rather unsatisfactory. Probably the Government do not have in their minds the real interests of the cultivator. Or the Government are not informed of the real existing economic conditions of the State by the authorities concerned. Now, I simply suggest this to show that those who are responsible for the relief of the ryots, the Land Revenue and Agricultural Departments, do not do their duty properly. Sir, with regard to the Land Revenue Department, it can be

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Menatheri N. Kesava Panickar.]

seen that the officers who are responsible for the collection of revenue think that this responsibility lies only in sitting in their cosy official chairs, writing reports and signing the proclamation sheets for publication in the Gazette. From the Gazette it can be seen that, for arrears of tax amounting to Re. 1, ten cents of land have been sold. The large number of properties sold also could very well be seen from the Gazette. All these are matters which should engage the serious attention of Government.

In regard to the general administration of the State, I wish to say that Government should have a continuous and consistent policy. That Government have no such consistent policy is seen from the fact that the construction of the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway is allowed to lie over even though a substantial amount of money had been spent in surveying the area. Again, the appointment of a special officer to do the preliminary work of resurveying and resetting the whole State and the getting of a report from him and then doing nothing on it is another instance of want of continuity of policy. But now nothing about it is said in the budget. A re-survey and the re-assessment of properties have to be done immediately.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): സർ, മിച്ചമില്ലാതേയുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രി, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ജോലിയിൽ പരിചിതനാണെന്ന് ഇവിടെ പലരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. അങ്ങനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രിയെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ശോഭനമായ ഒരു നവീനകൊല്ലത്തെ പ്രാഗതം ചെയ്യുവാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനഭിപ്രായമുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. പട്ടണവാസികളുടെ സൌകര്യങ്ങളെ പരസ്കരിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജറല്ലാതെ ഗ്രാമവാസികളായ എന്നെപ്പോലെയുള്ള കൃഷിവലന്മാരുടെ സൌകര്യങ്ങളെ പരാമർശിച്ചു യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ഇതിൽ കാണുന്നില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ക്ഷാമത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ ക്ഷാമമാണ് ഇനി ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്ന് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രകൃതികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അനുമാനിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. അടുത്തകൊല്ലം കൃഷി നടത്താൻ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു നികുതിയിൽ ഒരു കാശും കുറയാതെ അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിൽ കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രതീക്ഷ അസ്ഥാനത്തിലാകാതെ തരമില്ല. അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തെ ഫീസിൽ യാതൊരുകുറവുമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. അ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

തുകൊണ്ടു ഫീസിനത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷയും അസ്ഥാനത്തിലായിത്തീരും.

കൃഷിക്കാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന നികുതിയിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം കാർഷികാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ചിലവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള ധനതത്വശാസ്ത്രത്തിലെ പ്രാഥമികതത്വത്തേപ്പോലും അവഗണിച്ചാണു ഈ ബഡ്ജറു തയ്യാറാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, ചെങ്കോട്ട, നാഗർകോവിൽ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള പട്ടണവാസികളുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യാദികളെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു പണം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് അഭിനന്ദനീയംതന്നെയെങ്കിലും ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ അവസ്ഥകളെ വിസ്മരിച്ചുകളഞ്ഞതു പരിതാപകരമായിപ്പോയി. കൃഷിയിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം ശാശ്വതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ആദായത്തിനു കുറവുവരുത്താൻ പാടില്ലെന്നും ഉള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു പ്രധാനസംഗതിയാണു്. കൃഷിയിൽനിന്നും ആദായം ശരിയായി കിട്ടുണമെങ്കിൽ പൊതുമരാമത്തിൽനിന്നും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുലഭിക്കേണ്ട അനുകൂല്യം ശരിയായി നിർവഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനു് ഈ ബഡ്ജറിൽ യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. പൊതുമരാമത്തുകർമം ശരിയാംവിധം നടത്തിയിരുന്നാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു കാണുന്ന അനേകം മണൽകുന്നുകൾ നെന്മണികളെക്കൊണ്ടു നിറഞ്ഞ പ്രദേശങ്ങളായി കാണാമായിരുന്നു. അനേകം തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത യുവാക്കന്മാർക്കു തൊഴിലില്ലെന്നുള്ള പരാതിയും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊരു നടപടിയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിയ്ക്കുപോലും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആകാംക്ഷയ്ക്കു വിപരീതമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്.

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ നന്മയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി ഇറിഗേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് എന്നൊരു വകുപ്പു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതിലെ രുളുകളുടെ കർശനനിമിത്തം പൂർണ്ണഫലം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല; അതായതു മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ എസ്റ്റിമേറിൽ കാണുന്ന തുകയിൽ പകുതി ജനങ്ങൾ വഹിക്കണമെന്നാണു രൂൾ. അതനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കാൻ ജനങ്ങൾ തീരെ അപ്രാപ്തന്മാരാണു്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു രീതി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻജോലികൾ നടത്തികൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശംകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കറവപ്പശുവിനു തീറികൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതുടമസ്ഥനു പാൽകൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള തത്വംപോലേയാണിതു്. കൃഷിക്കാരൻ നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ സർക്കാരിൽനിന്നും അവനു വേണ്ട

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

ബഡ്ജറിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പല മെമ്പർമാരും കാര്യമായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മോഗങ്ങളോടു ഞാൻ യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. വ്യവസായസംബന്ധമായി മി. കെ. എ. നാരായണപിള്ള ഒരു ലഘുലേഖ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ അദ്ദേഹം പെരിയാറിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായ ഇടുക്കി എന്നസ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും മുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവിനേൽ വൈദ്യുതശക്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കാനും വില്ക്കാനും കഴിയുമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വേണ്ടപ്രയ്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, before I enter upon the ceremony of congratulating the Financial Secretary (*Laughter*), let me look about myself and see whether I am quite safe and all is right with me (*Laughter.*) The first thing that strikes me this year is the proposal to open a tuberculosis hospital at Nagercoil. Sir, I am not concerned with what has been done or with what may be done to beautify the Trivandrum town. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees may be expended on the Trivandrum town. I do not grudge that. But I do not see why that should be done at the expense of poor Nagercoil. The Darbar Physician tells me that there is distinction between tuberculosis sanatorium and tuberculosis hospital. That kind of argument reminds me of the old Tamil saying, ஆட்டுத்தோலுக்குக் கொடுத்ததினாலே வந்த பாசம். Sir, that saying refers to our folly in allowing the foreign merchant to come here under the pretext of selling sheep-skin. He has now settled down and has conquered the country. So also it is going to be the case with Nagercoil from a tuberculosis hospital to a sanatorium. Sir, it is within the knowledge of Government that the Nagercoil Municipality has discussed this question and sent up their resolutions to Government protesting against this hospital at Nagercoil. Some time back there was a proposal to establish a sanatorium in a place near Aramboly. I now find that that scheme is considered very costly since they require about Rs. 3 lakhs for the purpose. Sir, if that is considered costly, if the Government cannot now afford to spend Rs. 3 lakhs for such an important item, that is no reason why Nagercoil should be chosen as the place for breeding tuberculosis bacilli.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): May I know where exactly is the site chosen for the proposed tuberculosis hospital?

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MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): It is at the border of the Nagercoil Municipality. By the side of the fruit garden belonging to Her Highness the Senior Maha Rani, there is a vacant site. I believe that is the site which has been chosen for breeding these germs. As I said, I do not at all grudge the people of Trivandrum enjoying all manner of costly amenities, all manner of luxuries. Let them have comfortable electric fans or a costly drainage scheme. Let them be saved from mosquito trouble. I have absolutely no concern about that. But my only anxiety is this. Being used to the various luxuries now available here, the people of Trivandrum may grow lazy and lose all their resistant power and easily catch tuberculosis. I may warn them of that. It is perhaps considered an act of humanity to open a tuberculosis hospital. But, Sir, let not such humanity be shown at the expense of virgin Nagercoil, profaning its atmosphere with tubercular bacilli. I request that Nagercoil may be left as it is. I do not at all care even if the Government concentrate all their attention in the improvement of the Trivandrum town. Only, as a result of that, let them not inflict tuberculosis on us. If they have any sense of humanity in them, let them not show such humanity at the expense of the people of Nagercoil.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Are there suitable sites away from the Nagercoil town and not objectionable to the Nagercoil Municipal Council?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am not an expert in the matter. I do not know where suitable places are available. But I know that, during the time of the late Dewan—blessed Watts—a place was chosen near Aramboly. If the Government could not spare Rs. 3 lakhs for such a useful institution as a tuberculosis sanatorium, the establishment of which would be an embodiment of humanity, I do not see why the Government should immediately rush to establish a tuberculosis hospital, and that at Nagercoil, an ideal place free from contagion. If the Government really want to be humane to the tubercular patients, why not they find the necessary money for the purpose, about 3 lakhs? The Financial Secretary has forestalled an enhancement of receipts under land revenue irrespective of the condition of the ryots. He hopes to get Rs. 3 lakhs more under that head. Why not the Government divert that amount for the purpose of a tuberculosis Sanatorium? If a sinking fund of Shencottah Railway can be metamorphosed into a reserve fund for a Hydro-Electric Scheme, certainly the diversion that I suggest is quite possible and more reasonable. Sir, I warn the Trivandrum people not to enjoy the luxuries that they now have, since a luxurious and indolent life is open to attacks of tuberculosis and I am sure they are going to fall a prey to the germs or bacilli of tuberculosis. I, Sir, really expect some urban member to speak out frankly in this matter. This is a time when representatives of the mofussil parts clamour that too much is being spent on Trivandrum, without any kind of return to the people in general and with

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai]

out spending anything on the mofussil parts. I expected some members living in Trivandrum to speak out frankly what they consider of this proposal and to protest against it.

Now, Sir, coming to the budget proper, the uniform slogan here on this side of the House has been that the budget ought to be the index of the condition of the people I propose to apply that test to the budget that has been presented to us this year. Is it really an index of the condition of the country? When the Financial Secretary the other day presented the budget to us, the whole House was listening to him with rapt attention. When he finished reading his speech, somebody by my side said, "If all the good things that we have now heard are going to be accomplished, it would certainly be a great boon to the country." Sir, I too was taken off my feet when I was listening to the Financial Secretary's speech. But, subsequently, when I examined the budget minutely to see whether it was really a mirror reflecting the condition of the people, I found that the budget did not satisfy that test of mine. Because, had it not been for the exceptional expenditure under certain important heads like the Murajapam and Military Works, the budget would really have been a surplus budget. We all know, Sir, that the Travancore Government always have a peculiar delight in showing a surplus budget, even if it be by concealing the real state of affairs in the country. I thought, Sir, that the budget, advanced copies of which are sent to the British Indian newspapers for the purpose of advertisement, would really be a correct index of the condition of the country which also has to be truly advertised. Unfortunately, this budget has given a good deal of misleading information. It shows that Travancore is all happy all contented, all plenty. It is fashioned after the British Indian model. It does not really portray the real state of affairs of the country. Even in British India, in the last year's budget presented before the Imperial Legislative Assembly, there had been an allotment of one crore of rupees set apart for the rural uplift. That is not a small sum. Perhaps it may be argued that Mahatma Gandhi was responsible for provoking that idea in the minds of the Government in British India. If that be really so, I ask our Government whether they should wait for another Gandhi here also to create a situation so as to make an allotment for rural uplift in this State. Why should this Government not set apart a big sum to be spent for rural uplift in the various ways suggested by the members of the House? Such a spirit is found lacking in the budget.

With regard to the various activities mentioned in the budget speech for the industrialisation of the State, I do not propose to say anything at length. I leave it to the Government to brood over it and see whether they will succeed or not. I do not propose to forecast things as the Financial Secretary has done and run the risk of blame

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

from the members of the House later. But apart from the standardisation scheme, as seen from the Financial Secretary's statement, apart from the proposal of separation of the Fisheries Department from the direct and personal control of the Director of Agriculture, I do not find, Sir, any machinery set up to find out whether there is corruption in the services. Of course, it is within the common knowledge of all the members here that there is corruption in the services and that corruption is running amock. I expect the Government at least to initiate a machinery by which corruption may be found out in time and rooted out. But that is not at all attempted to be done by Government nor even dreamt of by them; further, if there were such a machinery, most of the money wasted on inefficient services could be saved; and the Financial Secretary can always expect to have a surplus budget, surplus in its real sense.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Chunganachery* cum *Peermade II*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ് ഇതിനുമുമ്പു എനിക്കുകാണാനിടയായിട്ടുള്ള പല ബഡ്ജറുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലാണ് എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഭരണയന്ത്രത്തെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കാൻ നൈപുണ്യമുള്ള ഏതോരാൾ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുവേണ്ട അറിവുകൾകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആളുകൾ വളരെ കുറവായ് പോയി. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമാവസ്ഥയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാതെയാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതിൽ പക്ഷാന്തരത്തിനവകയില്ല. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ ഒരു നന്ദാവനത്തോടു തുല്യമാക്കാനും മറ്റു ചില പട്ടണങ്ങളെ ഉപനന്ദാവനങ്ങളാക്കാനുമായി ചിലതെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുവതുണ്ട്. അതു വളരെ നല്ലതുതന്നെയാണ്; ഞങ്ങൾക്കും അതിൽ സങ്കടമില്ലതാനും. എന്നാൽ ഇതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി പണം സമ്പാദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെ അവസ്ഥ ഏതുവിധത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയതുണ്ടു ഡിവിഷനുകളിലെ പേഷ്കാരന്മാരും അവിടങ്ങളിലെങ്ങും കൃഷിക്കു യാതൊരു ദോഷവുമില്ല എന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു; അതിൽ ഒരു പേഷ്കാർ അങ്ങനെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കു സൂക്ഷ്മമായിട്ട് അറിയുകയും ചെയ്യാം. അദ്ദേഹം ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും യൂറോപ്യന്മാരും ഒഴിച്ചു ശേഷം നാട്ടിലുള്ള ഒരു മനുഷ്യരോടും സംസാരിക്കാത്ത ഒരാളാണ്. ഈ രീതിയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ജ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. R. Raman Pillai.]

നങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു നിശ്ചയംതന്നെ.

പല ഇനങ്ങളിലായി അടുത്തകൊല്ലം ഇതുവരുന്നതാകുമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. നികുതികളൊന്നും കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ തയ്യാറില്ലെന്നു ബഡ്ജറ്റു് പ്രസംഗംകൊണ്ടു് അറിയാം. നാളികേരത്തിൻറെ വിലമാനത്തെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ൧൯൩൪-ൽ ൨,൫൩,൨൩,൭൪൫ രൂപായോളം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നിവാസികൾക്കു കിട്ടിയതായികാണുന്നു: ൧൯൩൫-ൽ അതു് ൧,൬൨,൭൨,൯൩൭ രൂപയായി കുറഞ്ഞു; ൧൯൩൬-ൽ എത്രയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു് അറിയാറായില്ല. ൧൯൩൭-ൽ തീർച്ചയായും അതിൽ നാലിൽഒന്നിൽ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നു പറയാം. തെങ്ങുകളുടെ മണ്ടയിൽ നനഞ്ഞ കോഴിയുടെ വാലുപോലെയുള്ള ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ മടലുകളല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊന്നും തന്നെയില്ല. നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടു മലമ്പനിപിടിപെട്ടതു ശരിയായി ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കുന്നതിനു വകയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകളുടെ മറുപടിയിൽകണ്ടു. അദ്ദേഹം കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻറെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഈ അഭിപ്രായമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ തെങ്ങുകൾ മുഴുവനും വസന്തയാൽ നശിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നശിക്കാറായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. തെങ്ങിനെക്കാൾ കഷ്ടമാണു് കമുകിൻറെ അവസ്ഥ. മലനാട്ടിൽ തെങ്ങുള്ളവർക്കു വളരെകാലത്തെയ്ക്കു യാതൊരാദായവും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കയറുമതിതീരുവയും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. പാക്കിൻറെ തീരുവയും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. മുളകുകൊടി പാടേ നശിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇഞ്ചി കഴിഞ്ഞ അണ്ടിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്തതിൻറെ നാലിലൊന്നെങ്കിലും കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള വിത്തുപോലും ഈയാണ്ടിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനൊക്കെ കാരണം പ്രകൃതിദോഷമാണു്. മകരമാസം പോലെയുള്ള ഒരുകാലം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു് സമ്മേളനാവസരത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു നമ്മളാരുതന്നെ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. ഇഞ്ചി ഉള്ളിടത്തോളം നശിച്ചു; മഞ്ഞളും തഥൈവ. ഇവയുടെയെല്ലാം തീരുവ മിക്കവാറും നാസ്തിയാകും. നാട്ടിലുള്ളവർ വേലചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൻറെ ഒരംശമാണല്ലോ കരമായികൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. ആദായം ഒന്നും കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ കരവും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവർ ആനന്ദമന്ദിരങ്ങളിൽ സൈരമായിരുന്നു് ആശ്വസി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പണം എവിടെനിന്നാണ് വരുന്നത്? സന്താനങ്ങളെ പട്ടിണി ഇടരുതെന്ന് ഉപദേശിച്ചതിനാൽ അവക്കു ഭക്ഷണം എല്ലാം കൊടുക്കയും തനിക്കു ഭക്ഷണം കിട്ടാതെയിരിക്കയും ഒടുവിൽ ആഹാരം കഴിക്കാതതുനിമിത്തം വീട്ടുകാരൻ മരിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഒടുവിൽ ആഹാരം സമ്പാദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാൻ ആളില്ലാതെ ആ സന്താനങ്ങളും പട്ടിണികിടന്നു മരിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. ഈ അവസ്ഥയാണ് ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ളതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ മിഥുനത്തിൽ എത്രയെത്രയാളുകളുടെ ഭ്രസ്പത്താണ് ലേലം ചെയ്തുപോയതു്! ലേലം തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ പണം കൊണ്ടടയ്ക്കുമെന്നൊക്കെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറഞ്ഞെയ്ക്കും. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ ക ൦ ൦-ന നു ൦ എങ്കിലും പണം കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കാൻ ത്രാണിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇക്കൊല്ലം അതുപോലെ നടക്കുമെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അടുത്തകൊല്ലം ഇതിനെക്കാൾ കഷ്ടമായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. നെൽകൃഷി പൊതുവെ ൪൦ ശതമാനം നശിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൯൦ ശതമാനം നശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മലയിലെ കൃഷികൾ, മഴയുടെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടു, വിത്തിനുള്ള മുളകൾ ശുഷ്കിച്ചു അങ്ങനെതന്നെ നില്ക്കുന്നു. ഇതു ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കാണാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. പോരെങ്കിൽ കാർ പോകത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള റോഡുകളില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആ ഭാഗത്തു തിരിഞ്ഞുനോക്കുകയുമില്ല. ആളുകളുടെ ദുരിതാവസ്ഥ മനസ്സിലാക്കി പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാതെ പട്ടണങ്ങളെ മനോഹരപ്പെടുത്താനായി പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണ് എന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

ഏറ്റവുമതിയേക്കാൾ കുറവാണു് ഇറക്കുമതി ആദായം എന്നു ഇവിടെ ആണ്ടുതോറുംകണക്കിൽ കാണാറുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവം എങ്ങനെയാണെന്ന് ഒന്നു നോക്കാം. ഏലം വകയിൽ ക്ര൪, ൪൫, ൪൫൦൲ രൂപായും, തേയില വകയിൽ ൨,൦ ക്ര,൪൫,൦൲ ക്ര രൂപായും ഇതു രണ്ടുംകൂടി ൨,ക്രനു,൨൫,൦൲൦ രൂപയുമാണ് കയറുമതി ആദായം. ഈ രണ്ടു സാധനങ്ങളും വിദേശികളുടെ വകയാണു്; ഏലം പാണ്ടിക്കാരുടേയും തേയില യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെയും വകയാണ്. ഈ രണ്ടും കഴിഞ്ഞു തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരുടെ ആദായമെന്താണ്? ഇറക്കുമതിവിലനു,൨൯,ക്രനു,൦൲൦ രൂപയെങ്കിൽഏറ്റവുമതിവില ൪,നു൨,൫൦,ക്ര൯൲൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമാണ്. ബാക്കിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ നോക്കിയാൽ കയറുമതിആദായം ഇറക്കുമതി ആദായത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു നൂറ്റു൫,൭൫൦ രൂപാ കുറവാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. R. Raman Pillai.]

എത്രയോ കാലമായി നമ്മുടെ പണം പുറത്തുപോകയല്ലാതെ തിരിച്ചുവരാതിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കാണാം. ഈ ദോഷത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകളുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to offer a few remarks about a very important Government order that was issued recently. I refer to the Government order relating to the recruitment to the public services.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The House will continue the general discussion of the budget to-morrow. In the meantime, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai will now make the motion for adjournment of the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ ഗൌരവമായ ശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കായി ഞാൻ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം എന്താണെന്ന് ആദ്യമായി ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വായിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

I beg leave to move for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the serious situation arising out of the injustice done to the hundreds of acting men belonging to all communities as a result of the Public Service Commission G. O.

പ്രസ്തുത അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള G. O. ഫൻസ് ഇ ജൂൺ 2 ഒ-ാം-ലെ R. Dis. 8931 Genl. ആയി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പാസ്സാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ G. O. യുടെ ഫലം ഖണ്ഡികയിൽ acting service കാരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗലബ്ധിക്കുള്ള അവകാശത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന ഭാഗമാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ വിമർശന വിഷയം. G. O. യിലെ പ്രതിപാദ്യഭാഗം ഇപ്രകാരമാണ്:—

"As a compromise between the two positions, Government have ordered that the present rules of recruitment to the intermediate and lower divisions will not apply to those whose total acting service amounts to not less than three years or who are on sub-protem tenure or who have been specifically appointed to act against vacancies that are permanent or are likely to become permanent or those who have held a temporary post for a period of not less than three years."

എന്റെ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ ഈ രാജ്യം മുഴുവൻ പകരം ജോലിനോക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒട്ടുവളരെ ആളുകൾക്ക് അപരിഹാര്യമായ സങ്കടത്തിനു കാരണമാക്കുന്നതാകയാൽ ഉടനടി നടപടി ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ആക്ടിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ അതുകൊണ്ട് എത്ര ആളുകളുണ്ട്?

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